

## SEDALIA BAZOO

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J. WEST GOODWIN,  
SEDALIA, MO.

## WEEKLY BAZOO.

SEDALIA, MO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1885.

Gen. McClellan being named as a possible head for the navy department, provokes the comment that the general would probably be highly successful in the task of keeping the navy out of danger.

The Sheygya Arabs have been led in the Sudan by a Joan or Boadicea, a daughter of Mahmud, one of the Mahdudi's leaders who was killed in the last battle with the Madir's troops. This has always been a Soudanese peculiarity. At the time of the first conquest of the Sudan by the Egyptians under Ismail Pasha in 1829, the Sheygya Arabs were also led by a woman, or, at all events, a virgin was put forth as the ostensible leader. M. Waddington tells us in his "Journal of a visit to some parts of Ethiopia" that to the present day the signal for attack among the Sheygyas is given by a virgin, richly dressed and seated on a dromedary, and who is held sacred even by the enemy.

Senator Kost's remarkable proposition as submitted in the shape of a bill for legislation, contains some most astonishing reading, and seems to have been resurrected from the ancient archives of the dark ages. The people should read it, and read it carefully and understand for themselves how much philanthropy has done for the nation, and how little even a senator's ideas comprehend the era of reform, which all justice loving people are anxiously hoping for. The bill makes the following provisions:

That when a man or woman or child is convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail, or if committed for inability to pay a fine, such person shall during the term of such sentence be a subject of barter, the same as any other criminal; that the county court may in its discretion order the sheriff to sell to the highest and best bidder the time of the prisoner providing the price offered be as much or more than the board and lodging of the prisoner would cost the county; that when the amount so bid has been paid the sheriff shall transfer the prisoner to the purchaser, who shall have the right to control and exact a reasonable amount of labor from his temporary slave during the term of sentence. If the prisoner refuses to labor as his master may require, or if he escapes and returns to the county within five years, he shall be sent to jail and kept on bread and water for the unexpired term of his sentence. Finally all money coming from these sales shall be placed to the credit of the school fund.

It is simply astonishing to what an extent drinking has reached among fashionable people and those claiming to mingle in the highest circles. It is said that at a recent party in St. Louis, given by a wealthy man who was too religious to permit dancing, over one half of the guests were absolutely drunk. Certainly, if this be true, there is a good field for the members of the W. J. C. T. U., to work in, and perhaps it would be a good move to institute a vigorous campaign among the rich and fashionable instead of the humbler classes of consumers alone. It is too often the case in this unregenerate world that sin in high places, is permitted to go without comment, or if touched upon it is in such a tender manner that the pressure is not felt. Ministers as well as others follow out this policy, and in many instances the rich

man who occupies the best pew, because he has had more money to buy it than others, never by any chance hears of the sin—for which perhaps he is notorious—even mentioned.

There is a present and all-consuming fear lest his tender sensibilities be wounded and he will withdraw his lofty patronage from the church. So the minister avoids mentioning his sin and the members, taking the minister as their leader and example are just as careful to give him the right hand of fellowship as if that hand was cleansed by fire itself. It is useless to state that a spirit of true Christian forbearance prompts this treatment, because the most disinterested observer knows better, since the man who has only been able to keep up his regular church dues, by the most rigid economy, is treated with indifference and too often contempt, albeit, he is upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, and is possessed of a character without reproach. That there is something radically wrong in all this, needs no particular research, but the remedy is harder to secure. Ministers, above every one, should be fearless in their denunciation of sin, and neither wealth or station should prevent them from dealing with its consequences. As an illustration of the manner in which sins are sometimes condoned by ministers, it is related of a prominent eastern divine, who, on being requested to deliver a sermon against the crying evil of divorce had prepared a most elaborate sermon from the text "Whosoever shall put his wife away committeth adultery etc" but seeing one of the most liberal patrons of the church and one of the largest pew owners occupying a seat directly in front with the woman whom he had just married after having secured a divorce from the wife of his youth and the mother of his children, changed the nature of his address as well as the text lest offense should be given. Of course this is an exaggerated case for God be thanked there are honorable upright ministers who would feel humiliated to the heart would they to allow themselves for one instant to fall into the vain glorious position of the above quoted minister, and for these there should be kindness, respect and highest commendation.

The ambitious people of Nevada, Vernon county, want the prospecting new state insane asylum located at their place. They deserve it and the place is centrally located.

At least, this is good sleighing weather. Sleighting is expensive, however. We are credibly informed that it costs \$2 to sit on a curb stone and see a fourteen karat, full jeweled sleigh go by.—Post-Dispatch.

## How Conkling Got His Sneer.

It was the oldest correspondent on Newspaper row who was talking. The newspaper was Conkling. Said he: "Roscoe Conkling was once one of the pleasantest and most sociable fellows in congress. He was a great friend of the newspaper correspondents, and night after night he used to drop into our offices and gossip and chat and tell stories. Many a good piece of news we used to get from him, and in those days we all liked to say a good thing for him. He was a better-looking man in those days, and he had lines in his countenance which have since disappeared. He looked like a man that lived free from care and who loved his fellow men. There was no habitual sneer upon his face, and he did not look upon the world and us as his enemies. I remember when his face began to change. It was at the time of the confirmation of the treaty of Washington. Ramsdell and Young were imprisoned for refusing to tell where they got certain information in regard to it, and Conkling incurred the enmity of the press by denouncing them, and by telling a lie in open senate when the senators and correspondents knew that it was a lie. Of course we defended ourselves, and immediately the country rang with Conkling's falsity and he was denounced as badly as Keifer, during the last congress. This treatment turned the milk of human kindness in Roscoe's soul to gall. He at once assumed the dominating air he has since retained, and the sneer with which he tried to show his indifference until it became a part of its features. The face is an index of the soul. It changes with the changes of the soul, and Conkling's countenance is the result of the workings of this great law of nature.—Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

## LEGATE'S VINDICATION.

An Interesting Epistle for Prohibitionists to Peruse on the Lord's Day.

He Denies the Charges Made by Members of His Party.

He Lays the Blame Principally to Clarkson and Kearnes.

Topeka, Kas. Jan. 24.—The following will appear to-morrow morning:

LEAVENWORTH, January 16, 1885.

To the editor of the Daily Capital:

I have read the interviews of J. S. Clarkson, of Des Moines, and R. C. Kearnes, of St. Louis, and I say they are a combination of wilful misstatements of facts and criminal convictions. After these interviews I have no alternative but to tell the whole transaction, as far as I am concerned and leave the people to judge whether Mr. Clarkson and Kearnes are, or are not guilty of, first, a criminal violation, almost a sacred pledge of honor, and second, a criminal neglect of duty which, had it been performed, Mr. Blaine would have been elected president of the United States.

## I WAS ELECTED A DELEGATE

to the Pittsburg convention but was much opposed to St. John becoming the candidate of that convention. I wrote Gov. St. John a letter to Cuba, N. Y., where he was lecturing, for that was one of his appointments, and gave him my views upon his candidacy and my reason for wanting him to become a candidate. In short, I said to him that he was the only man spoken of for that place who could endanger the success of the republican party; that prohibition was on trial in Kansas and it was his duty to come to Kansas and make the fight in its behalf; that if he became a candidate for president of the prohibition party of the nation and prohibition should be killed in his own state he would have to become master of a large ship without a drop of water upon which to float; that at least he would be laughed at as a candidate and the PRINCIPLES OF PROHIBITION would be ridiculed and the cause of temperance be set back a quarter of century. I ask him to wire me his conclusions as soon as he received that letter and he wired me these words: "I do not wish for, nor will I accept that nomination or any other. My motives for my course would be too apt to be misconstrued." The convention came off and he was nominated. I waited a short time and wrote him again urging him with all the force I could not to accept the nomination, repeating my reasons for his not accepting it. I gave as my reasons why he should not be nominated and added thereto that if the prohibition party should form in Kansas it would defeat the republican candidate for governor of this state, in the doing of which

## HE WOULD DESTROY PROHIBITION

in his own state, where it had so prospered under his special care. I also wrote to John B. Finch and stated to him the case as strongly as my ability would allow me. I received a reply from Gov. St. John, quite probably, in which he said, after replying to mine, "I shall accept the nomination coming as it does from one of the largest conventions that ever assembled in the United States, and that, too, by a unanimous vote, and I shall do my duty as God gives me light to see what duty is, leaving the consequence to him." Soon hereafter I received a short letter from Mr. Finch in which he said, in substance, that the prohibition party had taken their new departure believing it the only course to pursue to save, strengthen and finally to

## CROWN PROHIBITION

with success to the United States; that St. John had been nominated to stay and accomplish that purpose. I did not stop even by this discouragement but began a correspondence with St. John's most intimate friends in this state to invoke their aid. A convention of the prohibition party was called to meet at Lawrence for the purpose of putting in nomination a full state ticket. I attended that convention and did all I could to prevent the nomination of a state ticket beyond the presidential electors. I offered a good many of St. John's friends by the course I pursued, but after the best of the convention was over, I had a conference with them and told them

## MY PURPOSE,

which was to get Governor St. John back to this state and make a canvass for Gov. Martin and prohibition, and St. John told them of the danger of the republican party in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and New York by having St. John make a personal canvass of these states; that to lose any two of the western states would defeat Mr. Blaine, or to lose New York would defeat him and that danger was imminent if Gov. St. John made a personal canvass there, that the governor had been defeated in his race for governor in this state by the power of whisky, money

## THE VOTES OF WHISKY

men in the republican party when the rest of the ticket was elected by over 40,000 majority, and at last when I thought he wanted to go to the Chicago republican convention his best friends didn't dare nominate him. Knowing full well he could be defeated and he would be prompted as much by this sting as by his conviction to throw his whole soul into the canvass. This, added to the personal of a candidate, would make him very dangerous to the republican party in the states I have mentioned; that his excuse for coming to Kansas and making this the battle ground would be good; that prohibition was on trial in his own state and he ought to look after its interests here first. I so far convinced them that I was right; that we agreed to meet again and discuss the subject farther and devise some way

## TO ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECT.

A few days after we met again at the city of Leavenworth and entered into an elaborate discussion upon the whole subject, first, to take a canvass of the state would cost much money and we were all poor and could not make the necessary

funds was the question. I said I had not doubt the national republican committee would furnish the funds if the sum was not too great, and after a careful consideration of the work to be done one hundred and twenty-five representative districts and forty senatorial districts, the work to be done in much less than a month that it would cost

## A VAST SUM OF MONEY.

I promised to write to a friend living in Ohio, telling him what I thought could be done, provided the money could be raised. I didn't write. We adjourned, but with the agreement that three of us should meet Governor St. John at Olathe on his return from the east in September. I wrote to my friend in Ohio and suggested \$25,000 but failed to get any reply until after he had returned and held a meeting there. Three of us met there, witnessed his reception and listened to his speech at night. In that speech he said, without quoting his language, that he had been offered money enough to keep himself and family during their lives to

## GET OFF THE TRACK.

"Yes," he said, "I could get a quarter of a million of dollars, but I am there to stay." This was somewhat discouraging and yet encouraging. Discouraging to think he was doing so much damage, and still encouraging if we could get him away from the east and have him remain in Kansas. We had a long conference with Gov. St. John and presented to him our side of the question and the necessity for his being in Kansas; that Kansas was the citadel of prohibition, and was being the hardest assailed now. We discussed the republican platform and his objections to it, and finally he said, "Governor Martin will write a letter committing himself squarely to prohibition as a principle. I will to it that there should be no nomination by the prohibitionists for governor, and I will fill the appointments made by the national committee for me and

## WILL RETURN TO KANSAS

by the 21st of October and we will make a desperate fight in each representative district in the state for Martin, prohibition and the St. John electoral ticket." He wrote the substance of a letter he wished Mr. Martin to write and send him, and we left him after a full understanding of our course, but with the distinct expression on his part that he must fulfill the engagement made for him by the prohibition committee which would include Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York city, perhaps one in Brooklyn and one in Western New York. These appointments, he said, he must fill for he must keep

## THE BEST OF FAITH

with men in the prohibition party. After returning to the hotel we discussed the question of means and it was agreed that if I received a favorable reply I would have to go to New York and present the subject to the national committee and that issue should remain with the republicans. I should have nothing to do with the money if it should be given; I should do nothing but make arrangements for them. A letter was drawn and signed by all but me which would have been given to the national committee as a voucher if they desired it. Afterwards a letter was signed by fifteen or sixteen persons. Had I gone to New York the gentleman holding that letter would have gone as far as Cleveland where he had relatives living and remained until I dispatched to come further, but unfortunately just as all things seemed most propitious for success I received a dispatch from my friends saying

## NOTHING CAN BE DONE.

Have investigated full and am certain." He said the matter dropped. The men went about their business and St. John to the east to fulfill his engagements. I think the last day of September I received a dispatch from the chairman of the republican state central committee of Ohio, asking me to come to that state to aid them and especially to speak in places where St. John had spoken and to speak first at Oberlin on the 7th of October. I responded to that call and started the next day for Columbus, Ohio. The second day of my being there I met the gentlemen to whom I had written and who had telegraphed "nothing can be done." He asked me if that matter could be so arranged to get St. John out of Ohio. I replied by saying that his dispatches stopped

## ALL MY NEGOTIATIONS,

but said, if you think it necessary I will try. He then explained to me what he conceived to be the situation. He said, while he did not think the canvass endangered Ohio, it did endanger the election of two or three members of congress. But in New York, it was very dangerous. That the republican majorities in New York were in the country, and where the republican majorities were the heaviest St. John's friends were most numerous, and something must be done. I told him what had been done, and what I thought possible could be accomplished. I said to him that I could not negotiate myself only through the gentlemen who hold the letter of authority, but if

## NEGOTIATIONS WERE ENTERED INTO,

I would keep close to St. John and I had no doubt he would return with me at the appointed time. Nothing was said to me or by me until the Sunday following, when I again had further conversation with him, and he said he wanted me to go down and see Mr. Clarkson immediately. I demurred by saying I did not know Mr. Clarkson and I did not like to talk the matter over with everybody. He said, "Mr. Clarkson knows of it and sees the importance and wants you (me) to come." I went to Cincinnati on that Sunday and called on Mr. Clarkson without any letter from anybody. Among the first things said by me. I said "you seem to understand my business here, and before we commence I want to say to you that I do not and

## WILL NOT HANDLE ANY MONEY

or have any knowledge of any money being paid to anybody in this transaction, nor will I if my name is to be mentioned in any connection with this transaction, having anything to do with it," and he replied by saying with much earnestness, "you know my position; you know that I could not if I desired, say one word and this much I will say to you, that no power on earth can extort from me anything you confide to me in this matter. No sir, he said, "not even the tortures of a Spanish inquisition would make me tell

a word or give a sign of information upon the subject," yet he was the first man to make disclosures in his own paper editorially. Upon this assurance

## I FELT PERFECTLY FREE

with him and he said the whole matter would be fixed up, and asked me to get the men here. I went out and sent a telegram to my friend in Kansas, viz: "Your people in Cleveland are in deep distress; come at once. Answer at Columbus." Before leaving Cincinnati Mr. Clarkson read me a long list of dispatches that he had received from New York upon the subject and said he had to give \$250 for a single wire to talk with the committee about it. He said the money, \$25,000, would be paid, and among the dispatches was one that said they would start a man as soon as the banks opened the next morning with the money. He wanted I should see Governor St. John and see if there would be any doubt about

## HIS RETURN TO KANSAS.

I returned to Columbus and received a dispatch from my friend, who had reached Cleveland the morning he sent the dispatch to me. The next day I took the train for Cleveland. Met my friend and told him the whole transaction as it had occurred; told him that I thought it would come out all right. On the next train I left for Oberlin to be there on the day of St. John's reception. I met St. John and had a long talk with him, not all the time alone but in the presence of others as well. I said they were already in Kansas to make the fight but could not without him. I urged him to

## LEAVE THE STATE OF OHIO,

for by so doing he would enhance the chances of Secretary Robinson, and that he was a real temperance man and he would avoid the possibility of the election of a democratic member of congress. I told him there were several gentlemen from Kansas in the state and that a mutual friend from Kansas was in Cleveland and I intended to see him and complete arrangements for a canvass in Kansas. He was anxious to know if Governor Martin had signed the letter above mentioned, and when I could not tell him for a certainty about my return to Kansas to go into the canvass, he said unless he could know definitely very soon he should not leave

## THE EASTERN FIELD.

I told him that while I could not say definitely, I felt as certain that I would be ready as of any other thing about which I had no knowledge. He replied by saying he would not accept any more appointments in Ohio but would go to Michigan and make three speeches, one at Detroit, one at Adrian, and one at Kalamazoo, and he wanted to know for a certainty before he left Michigan about the programme for Kansas. After he reached Detroit a change in his programme for speaking at those three places was made, and before I left Oberlin he telegraphed me the change so that I should know where he was. That was

## THE ONLY DISPATCH

I had from him and had no letters from him during the campaign other than those I have alluded to. He left and I remained and spoke at Oberlin the following evening. Before leaving Oberlin I telegraphed Mr. Clarkson at Cincinnati that the whole must be fixed during the next three days. I returned to Columbus and the morning dispatches said St. John appeared at a meeting at Detroit the day before but was unable to speak but a few moments on account of his throat being sore, resulting from too much outdoor speaking, and I said to friends there, jokingly, that I gave him the sore throat. Afterwards, in writing to Clarkson, I presume I alluded to

## THE SORE THROAT,

but it was not it should have been in quotation marks. At any rate Mr. Clarkson could not have failed to understand it. I went by request to Cincinnati and met Mr. Clarkson and he introduced me to Mr. Kearnes as the man who had been sent by the national committee to fix things. I had no conversation with Mr. Kearnes about the matter for I felt on seeing him that he had been placed in a position, of importance because of his wealth acquired as a mail contractor, that his head was unfitted to occupy. I was informed by Mr. Clarkson that Mr. Kearnes would go with me back to Columbus where

## A CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD

that night and then he (Kearnes) would go with me to be introduced to my Kansas friends and adjust the whole matter but said he should rely upon me to see to it that the contract should be carried out faithfully and to the letter. I went to Columbus with Kearnes and there was said to have been a conference but where the conferees were or whether there was one I don't know. But Kearnes came to me after 12 o'clock that night and said it was decided that he should return to Cincinnati and that I should go to Cleveland and see my friend and told him that Kearnes would give him \$5,000 or \$6,000 and the rest in eight or ten days, and he wanted me to follow St. John and keep close to him and see that he

## RETURNED TO KANSAS.

as agreed upon. I told him I had not money enough to do that and he gave me \$100 for expenses. I reached Cleveland the next morning and for my friend had left to see St. John at Detroit. I reached him by telegraph and said to him: "Things sure two-fifths; down balance before the 20th; meet me at Cincinnati to-morrow." He replied, "All right, will get you to Pittsburgh." I informed Kearnes or Clarkson of these facts by wire and asked him to give me word at Pittsburgh. I went my way, met my friend at Pittsburgh, but found no word there, as they had agreed and went with (my friend) to Philadelphia.

## ST. JOHN WAS IN THE CITY

and I imposed the task upon my friend of getting St. John to write a letter back to his Ohio friends to quietly aid the republicans, believing that his (St. John's) vote would be increased in Nevada if he did. Whether such letters were written or not I don't know, but I had reason to believe they had been. I remained at Philadelphia two days when I was telegraphed to "go to New York; will fix it" and I left for New York. I met Mr. Elkins there and asked him if he knew of my mission and if he knew anything of this telegram. He said "yes, but I can't do

anything till the fellows from Cincinnati get here." "We have carried Ohio, haven't we?" I said. "Yes, by 30,000 majority?" "Have we?" I said.

## "THE PAPERS SAY SO,"

he said, "there is the only place where St. John can do us any harm and we don't care where he goes." I returned to my hotel, sent for my friend who was stopping at the Astor house, (I at the Metropolitan) and told him that in my judgment it had been a game of pool from the beginning on the part of Clarkson, and all that they wanted was to get St. John out of Ohio, and their promise was worthless. He turned upon me with much anger and accused me of fooling him and his friends to prevent any canvass in Kansas, to leave prohibition party and the men of the party to be disgraced by inaction at home while there was a heated canvass abroad, nor could I pacify him for he said he had

## SPENT SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

that he couldn't afford to do. He left me in an ill humor and started for Kansas, but before leaving I made him promise me if at any time I could make the arrangements, he would join with his friends in a dispatch to St. John to come to Kansas. St. John had then gone to fill an appointment at Middletown and one at Worcester, Massachusetts. On his return to New York I met him at the office of the New York Witness and told him the probabilities of a canvass in Kansas were at an end; that our friend had become offended and gone home. "Well," he said, "I am really glad of it, for though

## I WOULD HAVE GONE HOME WITH YOU

and made the canvass, I believe the behalf of prohibition lies more in the future than in the present. Look the matter all over," said he, "and you can reach no other conclusion." He said, "there are other parties struggling for life in this canvass. If Mr. Blaine is elected then will be come a personal government and by his personal he will break the 'solidity' and destroy, utterly, the democratic party and will grind the prohibition party to powder and the republican party thus organized will hold power until displaced by a revolution." He believed if Mr. Blaine be elected that

## THE WHISKY INTERESTS

of the country would be nurtured and become one of the controlling powers of the party. He believed that if Mr. Cleveland should be elected, he would be a wise, judicious president, and would follow the expressed will of the people, rather than have a will of his own and compel the people to follow him, that if the republican party was defeated it would disintegrate and the whole temperance element of the party would coalesce and form a party that might soon become a power in the land. I said to him that I believed those were his convictions and by those added to the charm clinging to a candidate he would have a power that would be felt, and I was sorry for it but that I could do nothing

## TO AVERT THE CALAMITY

I felt was sure to follow the destiny of the republican party. He said further that appointments had been made for him up to and including the night before the election, and he should now accept them and continued to work with all his might. I met St. John after that on his way to Buffalo to make a speech, when he again said he should be in New York, and including the night before election. I came home and met quite a number of men who were parties to the original arrangement, and I was sorely pressed by them for what they termed deception on my part, for destroying a canvass in this state, and forcing them to spend quite a sum of money in expenses under these circumstances. I wrote Mr. Clarkson a letter, marked it "confidential" on the inside and "personal" on the outside. I did not expect him to send the money but I did think he would make some reply, so I could satisfy those men that I had not been fooling with them.

Legate in concluding the letter protested against the conduct of Clarkson and Kearnes and charges that the former, smarting under defeat, is trying to shield himself by charging the blunders and dishonor upon others.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Chicago Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—Easter, nominal.

WHEAT—Close below the close because weak and excited, prices falling 1/16 from highest point of the day and closing at 1/16 below yesterday's. A weak market at the close, with a decline in London, and more or less weakness at London exchanges; January, 79 1/2@80 1/2, closing at 79 1/2; February, 79 1/2@80 1/2, closing at 79 1/2; March, 80 1/2@81 1/2, closing at 80 1/2; No. 2 spring, 79 3/4@80 1/2, closing at 79 3/4; No. 3 70c; No. 2 red, 81 1/2; No. 3, 72 1/2.

CORN—Quiet during most of the session but

more actively toward the close market falling in sympathy with wheat, closed at 1/16 below yesterday's; cash, 57 1/2@58 1/2; January, 57 1/2@58 1/2, closing at 57 1/2; February, 57 1/2@58 1/2, closing at 57 1/2; March, 58 1/2@59 1/2, closing at 58 1/2; No. 2 spring, 57 1/2@58 1/2, closing at 57 1/2; No. 3 57c; No. 2 red, 58 1/2; No. 3, 59 1/2.

OATS—Firm, weakened towards the close and

closed at 1/16 below yesterday's; cash, 28 1/2@29 1/2; February, 28 1/2@29 1/2, closing at 28 1/2; March, 29 1/2@30 1/2, closing at 29 1/2; No. 2 spring, 28 1/2@29 1/2, closing at 28 1/2; No. 3 28c; No. 2 red, 29 1/2; No. 3, 30 1/2.

RICE—Firm at 63c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65c. FLAXSEED—Firm at 47 1/2@48 1/2.

PORK—Fair demand, opened at a shade higher, reached 100 1/2@101 1/2, closing steady; cash, 112 1/2@113 1/2; February, 112 1/2@113 1/2, closing at 112 1/2; March, 113 1/2@114 1/2, closing at 113 1/2; No. 2, 114 1/2@115 1/2, closing at 114 1/2; No. 3, 115 1/2@116 1/2, closing at 115 1/2.

LARD—Firm, fair demand at 24 1/2@25; higher,

settled back, closed steady; cash, 24 1/2@25 1/2; February, 24 1/2@25 1/2, closing at 24 1/2; March, 25 1/2@26 1/2, closing at 25 1/2; No. 2, 26 1/2@27 1/2, closing at 26 1/2; No. 3, 27 1/2@28 1/2, closing at 27 1/2.

BULKHEADS—Market firm; at 50c.

OATS—Market at 50c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 49c.

BUTTER—Market steady; at 13c.

EGGS—Market steady at 24c.

## St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Market lower, except for May which is fairly active; No. 2 red, 80 1/2@81 1/2; cash, 80 1/2; January, 80 1/2@81 1/2, closing at 80 1/2; February, 81 1/2@82 1/2, closing at 81 1/2; March, 82 1/2@83 1/2, closing at 82 1/2; No. 2 spring, 80 1/2@81 1/2, closing at 80 1/2; No. 3 80c; No. 2 red, 81 1/2; No. 3, 82 1/2.

CORN—Market fraction lower inactive at 50 1/2@51 1/2; cash, 50 1/2@51 1/2; January, 50 1/2@51 1/2, closing at 50 1/2; February, 51 1/2@52 1/2, closing at 51 1/2; March, 52 1/2@53 1/2, closing at 52 1/2; No. 2 spring, 50 1/2@51 1/2, closing at 50 1/2; No. 3 50c; No. 2 red, 51 1/2; No. 3, 52 1/2.

OATS—Market steady; at 13c.

BUTTER—Market steady; at 13c.

EGGS—Market higher at 21c.

FLAXSEED—Market higher at 47c.

HAY—Market stronger; prairie 100 00@101 00; timothy, 112 00@113 00.

BRAN—Market at 50c.

CORNMEAL—Market firm at 12c.

PROVISIONS—Firm but slow, small job trade at previous quotations.